J. MOTT SMITH. Director of the Government Press.

Mr. G. von Gossaver having taken charge of the Government Press during the absence of Dr. J. Mott Smith, all business communitions are thereby requested to be sent to

HONOLULU: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1869.

BY AUTHORITY.



partment that J. C. Pfinger, Eq., has resum-ed his official functions as Consul of H. M. the King of Sweden and Norway. [Signed] S. H. PHILLIPS. Minister of Foreign Affairs, of calories.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.

The Board of Education baving decided to estation in Homelina is 104 Section, for the become of the English-speaking portion of the community, and having, for that object, en-gaged the services of Mr. M. B. Bockwith and Miss Atherton, hereby give notice, that such a school will be opened on Monday, the 8th of March next ensuing in the basement rooms of Fore Street Chunch, where it will be rooms of Fort Street Church, where it will be eried on by permission of the Church Trus-er, until a permanent and more suitable ilding shall be erected or provided by the Board of Education.

In addition to the ordinary English Branch-

and Vecal Music will be taught, whenever the
advancement of the pupils shall warrant the
same. And in order that the advantages of
the School may be brought within the reach
of all classes, the very low rate of Five Dellary per term will be charged for tailton.
School hours, from 9 o'clock A. M., until 2
o'clock P. M., of each School day.
By order of the Besset of Education.
W. Jas. Skiyz, Sec'y.
Billumitics Office, March 2, 1800.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The well-known premiess at Makiki, for several years occupied by Miss Ogion for a boarding school, are now offered for sale by the Board of Education, on very liberal terms. For particulars, apply to W. JAS. SMITE.

appoint Frederick S. Lyman, Esq., a Ci Judge for the Island of Rawall. Lolant Palace, Feb. 8, 1869.

Ir has pleased His Majesty, the King, to appoint Hrm. William P. Kamskau to be Pres-ident of the Sound of Education. Iohni Palace, Feb. 5, 1862.

the decision of the Supreme Court on an act passed by the Legislature, desthe exceptions in the capital case of patched an agent to China to procure King vs. Tin Ah Chin, Cheong Kamford. Chinese laborers, to be introduced into Lauon and Agnee convicted of morder, at the country under the auspices and spethe last Term of the Circuit Court at La- cial protection of the Government, thus hains. Knowing well, that our readers securing to them the guarantee of the will be more interested in this than in faith of the Government, that they should anything we might have to say. In the be honorably dealt with, and not placed at case of the King vs. the four chinamen, the mercy of any companies or individumentioned above, we find that the verifiet als the Commercial Advertiser was most against Kam Ford and Lanon is not sus- bitter in denouncing the measure, and was consequently set aside, the judgment va- Government and upon the gentleman who cated and a new trial ordered in their cases. acted as the agent of the Government.-The exceptions taken in their favor are The high moral aspect of the question, overruled, and consequently, the judgment however, had not, at that time, presented which enables him to keep his equipoise.

assignment by the Executors of the contracts for inhor belonging to the estate of the late R. C. Wylie. We have seen the form of the contracts, and by them the late for inhorate, and by them the late for the poor Islander, starving on his nar-hoped that when the Lunatic Asylum was

that they had a right to assign the contracts to the purchaser thereof, in accordance with the express terms of the contracts.

The above is probably the nearest to a retraction, or an apology, that has ever appeared in the Commercial Advertiser, and as such, it should be looked upon as an indication of reformation. It is easily observed, however, that a very wide door is left open, in the above explanation, through which the "independent press" can pass out errect and flauntingly, and again assail the "officeasts" of Asia. Among the "immigration schemes" of the government, and the "immigration schemes" of the government, and only of the laborers on the estate of R. C. Wylie, but of those on almost every and plunder for a livelihood, rather that the time when their terms of R. C. Wylie, but of those on almost every planation or estate in the Kingdom. It is leafled to the sum of the supplementations of the planation or estate in the Kingdom. It is leafled to the sum of the supplementations of the supplementations of the supplementations. It is easily observed, however, that a very wide door is left open, in the above explanation, through which the "independent press" can pass out errect and flauntingly, and again assail in the introduction of Chinese inborers, returned, and though my offer was liberal, and though my offer was libera safe to say that nine-tenths of the ill-as- Yet, although half the time for which ment. The opposition is not invariably consistent with itself, and in nothing is its inconsistency more apparent than in the course taken in regard to the expedition to the southern islands, recently fitted out for the purpose of inducing immigration. This expedition was fitted out in pursuance of an act of the last Legislature, by which an appropriation of \$30,000 was made for purposes which are explained by the Pacific Commorcial Advertiser, in its

issue of June 20th, 1868, in the following

"Among the items appropriated, is the sum of \$30,000 to procure immigrants, for which object a bill has been passed. This sum was voted with the distinct understanding that it was to encourage the immigration of married lal accompancontract to labor for a term of years, and after that to make these Islands their home. If this system can be carried out of obtaining laborers accompanied with their wires, and if found to work well, it may prove to be the turning point in the

ecrease of our population.

"It matters not from where these immigrants come—from Japan. Sweden, the Anores, Micronesia, or any other Polyne-sian Islands—the idea is to introduce famther, that will insure an increase of labor-ers and population. We firmly believe that with proper efforts, ten thousand immigrants can be secured during the next fire years. All that is needed are means and energy on the part of this Govern-ment. The means have been liberally provided by the Legislature; let the Gov eroment now act in the same spirit, and carry out with determination the will of the people.

Now, in conformity to the "will of the people," as expressed by the Legislature, the Government chartered and despatched the Mannalog to the southern islands of this ocean, for the purpose—as the instructions to the captain and agent of the Government show-of "encouraging the immigration of married laborers, accompanied with their families, who are willing to contract to labor for a term of yours, and after that make these Islands their home." From the quotation above, one would suppose that this step of the Government would have met with the approval and moral support of the "independent press;" but such has not been the case. The occasion has been taken advantage of, not only to misrepresent the objects of the expedition, but to assail the whole labor system of this Kingdom, giving, by its misrepresentations, the impression to the world that a system of labor exists, in this Kingdom, which is characterized by all the evils of forced labor systems, under the most arbitrary and oppressive conditions. Were we to look further back in the columns of the "independent press," we would find that although—as in every-Ir has pleased His Majesty, the King, to thing else-it has been opposed to the Government measures for the introduction of labor from abroad, it is only recently that it has taken the high moral stand which it now assumes to occupy. When, a few years ago, the Government-as in WE give to-day, most of our space to the present instance—in accordance with tained by the evidence. The verdict is alike ansparing in its criticisms upon the

itself to the minds of the writers of that If it be dry weather, the chance is that you journal. They simply saw that the coun-CORRESPONDENCE.

try was about to be overror by the piratifron the adjoining taropatch, upon the aforecal offsecurings of Asiatic civilization.

Entropy Gazarra:—The following ap
Anarchy and confusion were sure to following appears in the P. C. Advertiser of March low, and they saw in their fervid imagina- tent as possible in obtaining road da tions, commerce fleeing from our devoted I would give half of the tract which I own,

their employer for the term of five years, and his Executors. Administrators and his civilized blodged of Hamiltonian established in the locality to which I refer. and his Econolors, Administrators and his civilized kindred of Hawaii should that a road would have been opened through Assigns. We state this in justice to the come to relieve him, by taking him to that large belt of fine, but roadless land ex-Executors, who supposed and believed, their homes and making him a part of that that they had a right to assign the contracts to the purchaser thereof, in according to the purchaser thereof the purchaser the purchaser thereof the purchaser the pur

is left as much at liberty, by the above ex- in these high-toned and sentimental peoplanation, to re-iterate its denunciations ple is, to say the least, somewhat amusing. arrainst the labor system of this country. The Chinese laborers have been introand to do its "little best" to bring dis- duced, and, with few exceptions, they have credit upon the government and people by been found to be tractable and valuable its misrepresentations, as though no ex- laborers. Without them one-half of the planation had ever been attempted. It is productions of the country must cease.

tured and unjust criticisms, regarding these these people agreed to labor has not ex-Islands, which we are constantly receiving from abroad, are induced and encouraged by wrong impressions imbibed by travellers from these same misrepresentations of our local "independent press," which are made, in most instances, in a manner that looks more like being prompted by a spirit of realignant and unscrupalizes opposition to any and every measure attempted to be carried out, than by a desire for the welfare of the country and people upon whom it is apt to bestow so much moudlin sentiit is apt to bestow so much mandlin senti-

THE desf and domb have beld a congress a Berlin, Prussis, in which they discussed be possibility of a substitute for the finger

booked in vain; for the moment the Government undertook to carry out the behavior of the Logislature, it is assisted by it, and accused of duplicity and deceit, and pouple abroad are given to understand that the Hawaiian Government is sugged in an embryorise similar to those which are coodennesd by the enlightened rations of the carth, namely; that it has sent out an experition to entire the people of the southern islands to come here, with the intention of reducing them, when they shall arrive, to a state of bondage. One would think that those people, who are now innocently one piously singing positions upon their native ree, in encouncieus of their door, are about to be kidnapped, chained, and brought here suffering all the horors of the "middle passage" on their way, and the few who survive are destined to lead all fee of toil and suffering and finally to die beneath the lash of the brutal overseer. And this too is to be offected by a similar and deceiffd Government, that pretends that its only object is to encourage immigration, and the carry out an act of the Logislature which was commended by the "independent press." It is no wonder that the state of things here is misunderstood, so long as the misrepresentations of the press are permitted to go abroad market to the continue to the so misunderstood, so long as the misrepresentations of the press are permitted to go abroad market the independent press." It is no wonder that the state of things here is misunderstood, so long as the misrepresentations of the press are permitted to go abroad market that the state of things here is misunderstood, so long as the misrepresentations of the press are permitted to go abroad market that the state of things here is misunderstood, as long and the state of things here is misunderstood, as long as the misrepresentations of the press are permitted to go abroad market the third that the trial at the remain which was commended by the intention of the press are permitted to go abroad an area of the large shared which was co

affidavits to sustain a motion for change of venue, alleging that they could present affidavits that nearly all of those persons competent to serve as jurors on said Island of Mani were interested in plantations upon which persons of the race to which defendants belonged, served as laborers, and that in their opinion, those who belonged to said race merited severe treatment and discipline, and were naworthy of the same legal protection with others; that the said murder tection with others; that the said murder court, having jurisdiction over the alleged court, having jurisdiction over the alleged their contracts with its agent have, so far.

the resources of the country, to expose and condemn the falsehoods of the "inde-

pendent press" in regard to the labor system. It is due the Government to say, that in so far as the coolies are concerned,

by an article in your last issue on the sub-

ject of opening up new streets and roads, in

and about Honolulu. It is a subject that in-

terests me, much more than subsidies to for-

say in the Castillian, it promotes the facility

for the and and close to our own doors. It

is trite to say, that any country without

roads, is scarcely any country at all. A man

might as well have a farm in one of the plan-

ets, as to own a truct, however fine, in a lo-

callty that is inaccessible. On a small scale,

tract at Palama, which might be made a very

desirable place of residence, but there is no

way to get at it, -- not even with a wheel-bar

row. If you attempt to go "afut," as Pad-

dy says, you have to walk on a ridge that re-

it be at all wet or slippery, you have the

pleasing atternative of a mud bath in taro-

patch No. 1, on your left, or tare-patch No.

2 on your right. To say the least of it, your

head must be well balanced, without posses-

sing the advantage of the balance pole car-

ried by the performer on the tight rope,

embles very much a lean hog's back, and if

that in so far as the cooles are concerned, their contracts with its agent have, so far, been faithfully carried out. They have been carefully protected in the rights which were guaranteed to them when they were engaged, and that, when the time expires for which they were engaged to labor they will be discharged, and a great portion of these will, no doubt, become peaceable and independent producers. In so far as the recent expedition is concerned, it is an open and praiseworthy effort to indoce immigration, in an anexceptionable manner, and no one can deay that, if it is successful, it will be fraught with great good, alike to this people and those who come here to find a home. It is likely to be so beneficial to all, that it is a wonder that any one should oppose it, even among those who are most unscrupulous and biguited, or the most unscrupulous and biguited to this people and those who come bere to find a home. It is likely to the so beneficial to all, that it is a wonder that any one should oppose it, even among those even most of any the first excercised its right of challenge, to which course of S. E Blabop and Baymond, affect they had formed and expressed opinions regarding the guilt or innocence of the defendants, which it would require Ms. Eprron.-My attention was arrested eigo steamers, or reciprocities because, as they

made in the defendants' behalf, without any express statement whether the same were made for them jointly or for either of them severally, their counsel sought to make a peremptory challenge in behalf of Ah Chin, and claimed that the defendants were untitled each to ten peremptory challenges; but the Court ruled that all the prisoners had exercised their full right of challenge.

Dr. Kittredge, the medical expert, testified as to the cause of the death as follows: "I think it certain that the fire would have caused his death. The injuries from the fire were sufficient to cause his death, sooner or later. The injuries from the blows may have been the chief cause of his death. The infunce of the two combined was undoubtfluence of the two combined was undoubtedly the cause. I know of no other possible edly the cause. I know of no other possible cause. It was my impression that the action of fire was the cause. I could not tell whether he died of blows or contused wounds. I should say he died of a combination of both. The blows may have caused the death. I don't know if the burns' caused the death. I'the declarations of the deceased only mentioned the defendant Agnee and three other Chinamen (as concerned in the assault on him,) which three he could not name, or in any way describe. such is my case. I am the owner of a small

any way describe.
Only the defendants Aguee and Ah Chin

Only the defendants Aguee and Ah Chin made confessions, and the defendants Kam Ford and Lauon were not present when the confessions were made.

The only evidence against Cheong Kam Ford and Lauon is that of the witness Gandell, who testified that on Monday morning he "went to the Chinese house to order the Chinamen to go to work; saw Lauon there exists in the color of the chinese house to order the Chinamen to go to work; saw Lauon there cating his breakfast; going to the cook-house eating his breakfast; going to the cook-house he saw me, and I saw defendant Lanon had a mark on his face, and that he pulled his hat over his face to hide it. I went along by him to the Chinese house, and there saw Kam will have the delight of hopping through the Our attention has been called to the editorial in our last issue in regard to the editorial in our last issue in regard to the blighting influence of intractable and unsatignment by the Executors of the controllable coolee labor. They sighed for the late R. C. Wylie. We have seen the as laborers, and the latter not shown to have three stains upon it on the upper part, and a pair of trousers which had been washed, and

> much so as a good road opened in Hamakra
> or Kan, will interest the man in Honoluin,
> especially when he has occasion to go there
> and travel it—it may be on a dark night.
> You say, it is to be hoped that a little
> better feeling will prevail in this respect. It
> prevails now and has prevailed for many
> years past—it has aimost got tired of prevailing—because the government has done
> nothing on the subject
>
> Unyrassesses.
>
> Remarks—It is pleasing to find that
> one at least is aroused on this point. Our
> correspondent may be assured that if he
> will continue to bestir himself and make will continue to bestir himself and make other people bestir themselves, he will get all proper assistance from those officers having authority to help him. The point is how much is to be paid for the land in front of his lot, and who will pay for filling it up, and making the road passable? and will the people in the rear and neighborhood of our correspondent join in the acts.
>
> nescessory to open the street? Go on and

nescessary to open the street? Go on and The opinion of the Court was delivered by let us try it. Our theory is that the cost Mr. Justice Hartwell.

of such improvements should be assessed on the property benefitted. This may be wrong, but it appears right; let as make the attempts in all directions, as right and justice may point out. It should have been done long ago.

Mr. Justice Hartwell.

The first point is whether the Indictment is good in its third count, which arens, with customary form, that "by some acts, means, and agencies to the Attorney General not known, with force and arms thu said Tim Ah Cain, Cheong Kam Ford, Laspou and Agose, upon thin the said Kameains, sid then and there inflict divers severe and mortal wounds, of which etc., the said Kameains, ctc., did die." of such improvements should be assessed

of white the constitution, art. 7, provides that "no person shall be held to answer for any crime or offence unlesses upon indictment faily and plainly describing such crime or offence."

shall not be deferred beyond the term of the court, having jurisdiction over the alleged offense, next succeeding the commitment of the accused for trial, by a magistrate hav-ing jurisdiction therefor. And the trial shall then and there be proceeded with, unless the same shall be postponed by the court to procure evidence on behalf of the prosecu-tion or defence."

Sec. 1178. The failure to prosecute upon the indictment, if found, at the ensuing term

the ladictment, if found, at the ensuing term of the court, unless the venue be changed, or unless the cause be postponed by the court, or a failure to sustain the indictment upon the law involved, or a verdict of not aguilty by the jury, or the successive disagree-ment of two juries impanelled to try the cause, shall operate as an acquittal of the accused, and the court shall order his dis-charge from custody, subject, however, to the provisions of the next succeeding section," (in cases of ineanity).
It is claimed that there was no postpone

ment by the court to procure evidence, and that acquirtal most therefore result. It was strongly urged by the Attorney General that the statutes cited are merely directory and not imperative. But cases cited to sustain this view, which relate to civil matters, to irregularities due to sit ma-jor, or the act of God, or coming under sta-tutes which do not prescribe the result of non-compliance, are not in point. The de-cisions that new trials are not opposed to constitutional or legal provisions that no person shall twice be put in joopardy for the same offence, proceed substantially on the

constitutional or legal provisions that no person shall twice be put in jeopardy for the same offence, proceed substantially on the ground that only a legal putting in jeopardy is intended. 3 Gr. Rv. St. and cases there cited. The rule in Sec. 13, Civil Code, that every construction which leads to an absurdity is to be rejected, can only apply in doubtful expressions, and besides, what absurdity in going to trial at the same term more than at the subsequent term?

It was further argued that before the act of 1866, the law limited the circuit terms to two weeks, in which time, unless causes could go over, the criminal docket might not be closed, and a failure of justice result. The reply to this is, that when the law is clear and explicit, the courts must leave the legislature to "apply the necessary remedies" if the law is defective, that the legislature of 1868, took off this limit of the length of the terms, and, finally, that this case did not require postponement to prevent failure of justice.

Taking these sections together, we cannot

Taking these sections together, we cannot avoid the conclusion that they are imperative, so far to require the cause to be postponed by the court. They give a personal right, under the constitutional principle, that speedy trials shall be had.

The position that "acquittai" here means merely discharge from custody, not preventing another trial for the same offence, is not tenable. It only remains to inquire whether the law has been duly compiled with.

The answer to the plea avers that after trial, conviction and sentence of defendants upon an indictment for another murder, supported by the same evidence, and alleged to have been committed at the same time and place, and to be a part of the same transaction alleged in this indictment, the Attorney from alleged in this indictment, the Attoracy
General stated that it was not expedient
to proceed to trial on the present case,
but that the same was not abandoned, and
that this suggestion received the open approval of the Court.

This answer is so far traversed as to
deny the averaged of not abandoning

This answer is so far traversed as to deny the averment of not shandoning the case, and of open approval by the Court of the suggestion made. But even admitting this, although the course adopted is very objectionable, on the score of informality, and although we cannot admit that a waiver of legal rights affects this case. We are convinced that virtually and mit that a waiver of legal rights affects this case, we are convinced that virtually and substantially there was a postponement of the cause by the Court. As there is no pretence of time being asked to procure evidence, we must consider whether other grounds suffice.

The rule that legal grounds must be pre-

The rule that legal grounds must be presumed, unless the centrary appears, does not apply here, since the actual grounds are set out in the pieudings.

By the rule of law, enacted in Section 12, Civil Code, laws "in pari materia" are to be construed together. Applying this rule with the statute upon implied repeals. Sec. 21, Civil Code, no observe that Sec. 1158 excepts only the case of postponement by the Court for evidence, and Sec. 1117 excepts the case of postponement by the Court. ment by the Court for swidence, and Sec. 1178 excepts the cases of postponement by the Court, generally, change of venue, quashing indictments, verticet of not guilty, and successive disagreement of juries. We can not for a moment admit that Sec. 1168 repeals the power of the Court to postpone for change of venue, or in case of the overruling of an appeal from a refusal of the Circuit Court to quash an indictment. That is, the general statute power of the Court to postpone causes is not affected by Sec. 1168, which does not attempt to courseast them all, nor to exclude statute power of the Court to posipone causes is not affected by Sec. 1165, which does not attempt to enumerate them all, nor to exclude any. Both sections may read as follows: "The trial shall then and there he preceded with, unless the Court postpone the cause to procure evidence, or for other reasons." So strong, however, are the statutes in favor of a prompt trial, that even the Court should exercise this power only "ex necessitate rei," and where the accused suffer no injury thereby. The mee of necessity did not easiet here, but the postpenement worked only in favor of the accused. They were in july, not awaiting trial, but execution. Their subsequent trial was at a time when public excitement had cooled, and the chances in their favor were better.

We decide, then, (1,) that the statute gives the Court a general power of postponement; (2,) that this power was exercised in this case, and (3,) that the case warranted its exercise. We see no objection to the refusal to grant time to prepare affidavite for a motion to change the venue. By Sec. 857, Crill Code, it is discretionary with the Court to change the venue on asticifactory proof that a fair and impartial trial can not otherwise be had.

The denial of the motion for separate trials was also at the discretion of the Court. No statute gives the right of separate trial, and no grounds for the motion were offered to be always.

preservice no mode of impaneling the jury. Although the mode adopted did not confirm to our gractice, we see no valid objection to it, and it seems to have been according to the course of the English common law.—Rescor's Cr. Ev., p. 185, and excess there sited.

It was not denied that each defendant had by statute a right to ten persenters shallow one.

challenges were of no effect.

The instructions upon confessions, admissions, and dying declarations, soon correct enough, and so far as appears, the verdict was not contrary thereto.

As to the certainly very improper language of the juror, we do not consider it sufficient cause for setting ands the verdict. The irregularity in a juror's conduct to marrant this, "should be of such a nature as to affect the impartiality, purity and regularity of the

irregularity in a jurce's conduct to marrant this. "should be of such a nature as to affect the impartiality, purity and regularity of the verdict intell."—Bennett & Heard's Lead. Cr. Cares. Vol. 2, 385.

The final consideration is upon the sufficiency of evidence to austin the verdict against the prisoners Kam Ford and Laum. In evid as well as criminal cases, the Court will disturb a verdict for insufficiency of evidence only in very clear and strong cases. Where, however, there is wanting any essential link in the chain of evidence, or where there is utter want of evidence to establish the corpus distint, or to lay any foundation on which to build up a legal proof, it is no neurostation of the province of the jury, but it is a duty hinding upon the Court to set natio the verdict.

"It is andoubtedly by the theory of our forms of trial, the prevince of the jury to decide ultimately upon questions of fact; but it is equally tron, that it is within the province, and often the duty of the Court, to set aside a verdict, where it appears to them to be content to the content of the court of the court to the content of the court of the court of the content of the court of the

is equally true, that it is within the province, and often the duty of the Court, to set aside a veriliet, where it appears to them to be contrary to the weight of evidence. On a first trial, there may be recent to believe that the jury have fallen into some error in regard to the law, or in regard to the value and force of the evidence, which they themselves would correct upon a careful revision."—Per the, Coffor vs. Phoenix Ins. Co., 15 Pick. 224.

Here, we have, in the prisoner Laucon's case, evidence that the morning after the murder, he had "a mark on his face;" that he worked slewly, behind the others: "that a Chinese freek, with stains upon its upper part, of what nature does not appear, was found in his bank, together with a pair of trowsers, "almost as wet as well-wrang clothes." The cridence that he "pulled his hat over his face to hide" the mark from the overseer, was an inforcence only of the witness, to be rejected as utterly incompetent.

In the prisoner Kam. Ford's case, the evidence is that he "looked pale" on the morning in question; that "his trowsers were wet

dence is that he "looked pale" on the murri-ing in question; that "his trowsers were wet from his hnees down;" that he was late at breakfast, and accounted for this by saying that he had "just come in;" that he "werked slowly, behind the others;" that a silk kibe, the property of Napua, (one of the murdiced men, was found in his bunk, rolled up in a

There is nothing to connect these circumstances with any participation in the murder, or with any presence at or howledge of the crime. However significant they may seem, and however natural it might be that they should follow guilt, they in no manner or degree prove that guilt. It is impossible to say whether the jury connected there facts with the confession of the other two pursoners, made in the absence of these men, and therefore having no logal effect against thom, or whether hey assumed or inferred guilt. In either case, the vertical against Kam Ford and Lanon is contrary to law, as not sustained by the evidence, which was of There is nothing to connect these clreum not sustained by the evidence, which was of

an entirely unsatisfactory character to convict them of the charges alleged.

The judgment of the Court, therefore, is, exceptions exercised in case of Ah Chin and Agnee; verdlet set aside, sentence vacated, and new trial ordered, in case of Kam Ford

Oun old friend, the Rev. S. C. Damon, D. D., salls for the United States, per Maho. It is just 27 years since he embarked on a voyage, which after seven month landed him in Honolulu Oct. 19, 1842. Mr. Damon came in the ship Victoria, John H. Spring, Master, stopping on his way out at Valparaiso and Callao, as was quite frequent at that time. His charge delivered to him, by the Rev. J. Spaulding, Secretary of the Seamen's Friend Society was as follows:

Society was as follows:

"The particular field of your labors will be the port of Honoluiu, and the special object of your solicitude, prayers and efforts will be the sons of the ocean. * * * In this commercial and central position between the consts of Asia and Americs, you are to stand erect as a minister of Jesus Christ. With foreign residents you will be expected to maintain a kind and courteous intercourse; and if they shall be disposed to attend upon your ministry, you will watch for their souls as one that must give account. Your work, though distinct from that of the missionary brethrum there, embraces the same and—the

as one that must give account. Your work, though distinct from that of the missionary bretires there, embraces the same and—the glory of God in the salvation of men. Therefore, you will co-operate with them; avail yourself of their connects, and let the world behold how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

"In leaving the United States for a foreign land, you will remember that you leave not your citizenship behind. At Honolulu you will be a citizen still of the land that gave you birth, and entitled to its civil protection. The honor of your own country, therefore, as well as Christian and professional considyou birth, and entitled to its civil protection. The honor of your own country, therefore, as well as Chritian and professional considerations will cause you to abstain from all interference with the local and political interests of that people. Never let the preacher of Christ become the partisan of the world."

And every one will concur with the statement, that he has well and truly kept and performed the charge thus given to him Good health attend you and yours,-old Friend"-whilst you are gone, and after your return, all will desire to see you going cheerfully and industriously about your pe uliar work for many a year to come.

JOHN S.McGREW, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ffice in H. L. Chase's Building, Fort Street, hours, from Eight to Tem 2-8., and from 3 Five 5-8. Hotsbeace on Chapisin Street, 1 Numana and Fort Streets.

ALLEN & CHILLINGWORTH, KAWAIHAE, HAWAII,

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP hereto I fore existing between W. F. ALLEN and W. F. CONWAY, doing business at Kawaihae, Hawaii, is bereby dissolved by mutual consent. All the liabilities of the said firm will be paid by, and all debts due the late firm will be collected by Meszrs. ALLEN & CHILLING-WORTH. WORTH.
Kawaihae, March 1st, 1869.

Notice of Copartnership.

Mr. Samuel F. Chillingworth hav-ing purchased the interest of Mr. W. F. CONWAY, in the business of ALLEN & CON-WAY, at Kawalhae, has formed a partnership with Mr. W. F. ALLEN, under the name and title of ALLEN & CHILLINGWORTH. Mesers, A. & C. will continue the business at Kawaibae, and will be prepared to supply all comers with the VERY BEST KAWAI-HAE POTATOES. Kawalhae, March 3d, 1859 .- 8-4t

REVERE HOUSE,

THIS FAVORITE and well-known Retablishment is now open for Boarders d Transient Visitors. Board, per week, ,00 up stairs, 84,60 down stairs. The Best the Market affords,

of every variety, will always be provided, with

A LL PERSONS who have STOCK of any kind ranning on my Lands, are respectful to remove the same, on or before the first day of May, 1869.

AH HON, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN NIKA,

PUNALUE BICE. and COOLER RICE ASSESSMENT WALES & ALLEY, Aprella.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Supreme Court--- In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of R. H. CH. of Homelate, Island of Onlor total of Honsiniu, Island of Onlin, late dated.

PPOPER application having been made to the Honorable J. W. Assim, Justice of the Suprema Court by Honora Williams, Executor moder the Will, for probate of the Will of Richard H. (illimoro, or Honsinia, Cale, deceased. Norther is basely given to all persuns whem it may concern, that FRIDAY, the 19th day of March inst, at 10 o check in the forenous, is a day and hear appointed factoring proof of said Will, and all objections that may be affected thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolain.

WM. HUMPHREYS,

Deputy Check Supreme Court,
Honolain, March 11, 1888.—9-21

Administrators' Notice.

TIME UNDERSTONED, Admini THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrature of the Estato of the Line C. F. NEWMAN, of Kolea, Kanai, request that all persons owing said Estate, will make immediate payment to, and all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, within six menths from the date of the first publication of this metice, or they will be foreser barred.

MARY ANN NEWMAN, D. K. FYFE.

Kolea, March 6th, 1859.—9-Int

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed Administrators upon the Betate of JAMES McSHANE, deceased, requests all persons indebted to mill Betate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Retate to present the same, without delay to

out delay, to GEORGE WILLIAMS, Honolnia, March 16, 1869, 9-54

Executors' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of I the Will of Andrew Fegs, late of Homo-nin, deceased, hereby gives notice to all per-ons having claims against the Estate of An-drew Fegs, to present the same, and all these indebted to the Estate are requested to make

Honolulu, March 6th, 1869, -3-54

NOTICE.

IF MR. YOUNG, brother of a gen-theman of that name residing in Hillo, will call on Mesers. WALKER & ALLEN, he will hear of something to his advantage.

Pioneer Family Bakery. THE UNDERSIGNED would most A respectfully inform the sitisens of Hopo-lulu and the publis generally, that he has leav-ed the above named establishment on King

ed the above named establishment on King Street, where he will carry on the Baking bus-iness in all its branches, commencing Thursday, March 18th. G. WILHELM.

PACKET LINES. CALIFORNIA. OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

The Company's Splendid A 1 Steamship IDAHO, SE

Honolulu and San Francisco.

Mon. April 6 Thr. April 22 West's May 28 St. April 17 West May 12 Fred. May 28 Thn. June 10 Sts. May 22 Thr. June 17 Sat'y July 2 Fred. July 16 May. June 28 Liberal Advances Made on all Shipments per Steamer.

Cargo for San Francisco will be received at the Steamer's Warehouse, and receipts for the same given by the undersigned. No charge for storage or cartage. Fire rinks in Warehouse not taken by the Company.

Insurance guaranteed at lower rotes than by sulling vessels. Particular care taken of shipments of Fruit.

All orders for Goods to be purchased in San Francisco, will be received and filled by return of Steamer.

cept actual outlay.

Esp. Passengers are requested to take their tichets before 12 o'clock on the day of sailing and to produce their Passports.

All bills against the Steamers must be presented before two o'clock on the day of sailing, or they will have to lay over till the return of the Steamer for settlement.

turn of the Steamer for settlement.
H. HACKFELD & CO.,

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE.

For San Francisco. THE PURE CLIPPER BARK CAMBRIDGE,

MILLER, Haring part of her cargo, and a large num-oer of passengers engaged, WILL HAVE DISPATCH for the above port. For freight and passage, having superior accommodations for Cabin and Steurage Pas-

mgers, apply to WALKER & ALLEN. HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE.

For San Francisco. The following First-Class Very sale will run regularly in the Mill Honolulu Line :

D. C. MURRAY. CAMBRIDGE, CLARA R. SUTIL.

Eor Freight or Paccage, having Superlinecommodations for Cahin and Steerage Pa Accommodations so sungers, apply to WALKER & ALLES, For Hilo and Onomea, Hawaii.

Schr. Annie, Will run as a regular packet to the absports. For freight or passage apply to 1-3- WALKER & ALLES, Agents.

For Hilo and Kaupakuea, Hawaii

Schr. Active. Will run as a regular posket to the above orts, touching at LAHAINA. For freight or WALKER & ALLEN.

For Nawiliwill, Kauai. THE CLIPPER SCHOOLS

HATTIE,

first day of May, 1569.

And I bereby forbid any person or persons from going on my Lands for the purpose of hunting Horses, Cattle, Hogs, or for any other purpose, after the first day of May, 1869, without a written permit fire me.

JOHN P. PARKER.

Mans, Hamskus, Hawaii, 1869,—8-im

San Francisco and Honolulu Line. WILL RUN REGULARLY BETWEEN

FRANCO, | MINNIESE.